



## Vocations For Girls Discussed

Central Branch of the Y. W. C. A. Holds Meeting Tuesday on Work and Careers for Women

### Chances Even in Financial World

Inspirational and Practical Phases Presented by Well-Known Authorities

By HANNAH MITCHELL  
FROM the time boy babies come into this world plans are usually made as to what they are "going to be." Only a few feminist mothers, however, have ever had visions of great careers for their tiny girls. Perhaps this lack of imagination on the part of parents arises from the fact that there has never been any prospect that the baby girl may be "President" some day.

But, in spite of this lack of foresight in parents, there are to-day thousands of girls and women holding jobs, some of them making good ahead of brother, for whom a career was planned.

The Central Branch of the Y. W. C. A. will hold a meeting Tuesday evening at 8:15 o'clock, at 610 Lexington Avenue, to which girls and women who work themselves or are interested in work for women are invited. "Vocations" is the topic of the program, and the women scheduled to speak are all women who hold big jobs and know whereof they speak and give advice to girls.

### Investigating the Opportunity

The program is: "Opportunities for the Trained Woman," Emma P. Hirth; "How a Girl Can Go to College," Emma T. MacAlarney; "What the Financial World Wants of Women," Florence Spencer; "Leading Women of America," Lena Madelin Phillips.

Emma P. Hirth, for those who haven't heard of her, is the head of the Bureau of Vocational Information, 2 West Forty-third Street. Miss Hirth was at one time associated with the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations. She developed the idea of analyzing and investigating opportunities for women. The bureau she now heads is the result of her plan and work in finding and correlating such information. It is safe to say that Miss Hirth knows more about jobs for girls and where they are than any other person in the country.

"Women's lack of a feeling of permanency in their work has been the greatest drawback to their development in various lines up to the present," said Miss Hirth, in discussing the results of her investigations last week. "There has been too little actual thought given to the kinds of careers girls should take up and too little development toward a broader future worked out after they made a start. In large degree this was because the girls themselves did not expect to remain in business for very long."

### Advising College Girls

The Bureau of Vocational Education has published a booklet of information on the various careers open to women and the preparation and requirements for them. Miss Hirth is called in consultation to colleges where girls are preparing for work. Faculty members as well as students often seek her advice. The extension of her work ought to do much toward remedying the discomfort of misfits.

Emma T. MacAlarney will be introduced under her real name. Many girls and women know her, but the program is not enlightening as to the identity of their friend. She is really the "Woman Who Saw" of "The Evening Sun."

And the "Woman" is going to introduce a mass of facts on "How the Girl With a Limited Income Can Go to College." Smith, Syracuse, Wellesley, Vassar, Barnard, Bryn Mawr and Goucher colleges have sent Miss MacAlarney information

## Two of the Speakers on Vocations At the Y. W. C. A. This Week



Emma P. Hirth, Head of the Bureau of Vocational Information for Women

Florence Spencer, Chief of Women's Division of the Government Loan Organization of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

## No Limit to Women's Work, Says Soap King of England

### Baron Leverhulme Arrives To-morrow With Revolutionary Ideas on Soap and Fish Industries

SUPER-WORKERS among women as well as among men is the fundamental aim of the hours-of-labor policy adopted by Lord Leverhulme, of Port Sunlight, England, who is scheduled to arrive in New York to-morrow on the Mauretania. This former grocery boy, who has become England's greatest employer of labor and one of its most progressive thinkers on industrial subjects, comes to the United States to confer with the managers of his extensive business interests here, to look into our fish-marketing methods and to talk to the Boston Chamber of Commerce on "Human Relations in Industry."

Among other innovations for which he is famous, Lord Leverhulme is best known as the apostle of the six-hour day. This may mean a loafer's paradise in the minds of slackers. Leverhulme advocates it as a means of increasing production by greater and better utilization of plant—working two or more shifts instead of one—and to give the worker time for mental and physical improvement.

### Two Hours' Study a Day

"Work six hours a day at your maximum power of production," he says, "study and improve yourself two hours a day, and I can afford to pay you at least the present rates for eight hours." Employing thousands of women, Leverhulme makes a special appeal to them with this line of reasoning, and also to the

as to how much it costs a girl to go through school, the number of their scholarships and how much these pay, and the opportunities for summer work and outside work in the school year. Miss MacAlarney is dealing particularly with these expenses as related to freshmen. She finds that even in these Eastern schools there is much variation on the minimum expense.

### They Love Lena Phillips

Lena Phillips, executive secretary of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, will address the young women interested in careers, with inspirational material, principally. Biographies of great men are always fed to young Americans for their inspirational value. Miss Phillips will vary the timeworn custom by giving something about the leading women of America, and indeed Miss Phillips knows more of them personally than almost any other

wives of his men workers, on the ground that a six-hour day makes better fathers and husbands. A home and a garden are not of much use to a tired man who never sees them until after dark, is another paraphrase of one of his arguments for the short workday. Make yourself capable of making a living—and something more—by six hours' work, or I can't afford to pay you the eight-hour rate, is another implied condition that goes along with Lord Leverhulme's short workday plan.

He believes that if there ever was any basis for the idea that there are limits to the value of women's service in industry the war has removed it. If men are going to maintain the idea that they should be paid more than women the men must do better work. On the other hand, if women are to retain the status they gained during the war they must expect to compete with men now that the war emergency is over. The race will go to the most efficient without regard to sex.

### Composed His Own Name in Peenage

At sixty-eight years of age, with plants scattered over the whole civilized world, the "Soap King of England" has now undertaken to revolutionize the fish industry. Starting with the purchase of the Island of Lewis, with a population of 30,000 people, he is investing millions of pounds in canneries, fish shops and a system of distribution which will lower costs and cut present wastes in this source of food supply. Fried fish for a penny is already being sold by a chain of shops in London and other cities.

At Port Sunlight there is a monumental memorial to Lord Leverhulme's late wife. When he was created a baron in 1917 he refused the honor unless he was permitted to adopt a title composed of his own name, Lever, and his wife's name, which was Hulme, thus violating immemorial usage—as is his custom in business as well as personal affairs.

and they all love Lena Madelin Phillips.

Florence Spencer will handle one of the most fascinating subjects in women's careers and one in which few American women have made much of a showing—finance. Miss Spencer herself is perhaps the best example of what a woman can do in the financial world. She is young and good looking and magnetic, qualities all too seldom associated with the woman who works. After being graduated from the University of Illinois she entered the National City Bank of New York as librarian. Later she was appointed assistant chief clerk of the National City Bank. Her latest job is that of chief of the women's division of the government loan organization of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

These four women, an organizer, a newspaper woman, a lawyer and a financier, ought to supply inspiration to even the most sluggish working girls.

## Woman Appointed To Department by Attorney General

### Edith Strauss Will Work in Campaign Against High Cost of Living and Viola- tions of Fair Price Rules

NEW YORK TRIBUNE  
WASHINGTON BUREAU  
ATTORNEY GENERAL A. MITCHELL PALMER is preparing to combine the power of the Department of Justice and that of the nationally organized women of the country in his fight on the high cost of living, the profiteer and the propagandists of "Red" principles. It was recommended to him that women be employed as special agents of the department to detect profiteers, but he has made plans for a program that will include every woman in the land.

A director of women's activities has been named in the Department of Justice. She is Miss Edith Strauss, of New York City.

The new post is not permanent. It was created to meet the present national emergency of the high cost of living and social unrest. After the department's special phase of reconstruction has been accomplished the division of women's activities will pass into history, it is thought.

A nation-wide educational campaign against waste, decreased production and failure to meet the changed order of national affairs has been planned. Through their national organizations the women of the country will be urged to look for violators of the fair price list and the hoarders of food. They will be asked to notify the nearest agent of the Department of Justice when they have a suspect. Primarily, they will be urged to educate their communities to do without senseless luxuries, to wear their clothes instead of hoarding them, to remodel last year's wardrobe, to practice war-time economies in the kitchen—all with a view to halting the over-consumption of commodities until production increases. They will be asked to talk about increased production at home, to inspire their men folks to do a full day's work and to give them the courage to have the disturbing elements around their factories or workshops turned over to the Department of Justice officials.

Miss Strauss will direct the campaign to reach women. She is a graduate of the Quincey Mansion at Boston and was with the Foreign News Service of the Committee on Public Education during the war. She went to Paris after the armistice with the American Peace Commission, and on her return from abroad was named to this new work with the Department of Justice. She studied economic questions and their solutions abroad for several years before the war and has been working night and day since her coming to Washington to get ready for the intensive drive among the women's organizations.

## New Course In Welfare Work Opens

Churchwomen's League of Patriotic Service to Give Training for Two Weeks to Volunteers

### Lectures to Prepare Girls as Aids

### Movies Showing Homes Of So-called 'Way- ward' Girls To Be Given

A TWO weeks' course for women volunteers in preventive and rescue work for girls is announced by Mrs. Haley Fiske, chairman of a committee on girls' work of the Churchwomen's League of Patriotic Service of the Episcopal Church. Graduates of the course will be welcomed as working members of Mrs. Fiske's committee of the league, which, although founded by Episcopalian women, draws no denominational lines in its membership.

Employment for girls, social hygiene, settlement work, penal laws affecting women, the problem of the delinquent girl, that of the unmarried mother—all will be discussed during the course by specialists in these fields, who will approach their subjects from the standpoint of the need of volunteer help. Members of the course are not intended to do the work of trained social workers, Mrs. Fiske explained yesterday, but are to be prepared as aids to help where the need is greatest and in cooperation with existing agencies.

### Course at Five Dollars

The course, which will be given at 1 Madison Avenue, and will extend for December 1 to 14, will necessarily be an intensive one. Lectures will be given in the morning and practical work in the afternoon. Visits to settlement houses moving picture discussions and round table conferences will assist in instructing the pupils along social lines. During the course a trained court worker will take two or three volunteers at a time on her usual routine of work, and Waverly House will be open for those wishing practical work.

The cost of the course is \$5. Applications must be received by Mrs. Fiske, at 1 Madison Avenue, before Tuesday.

The Churchwomen's League was organized recently by Episcopalian women for social and patriotic service. It will take an important part in the Episcopal nation-wide campaign, which is to be launched December 7, for \$42,000,000 and 1,470 new workers.

The first week's program of the lecture course will be:

Monday, December 1, Miss Katharine L. Potter will lecture on the organization of the Girls' Friendly Society and Miss Jeanie V. Minor on "Social Service Work." In the afternoon the young women taking the course will visit the Girls' Friendly Lodge.

### Mrs. Simkhovitch To Speak

Tuesday, December 2, Mrs. John M. Glenn, chairman of the Home Service of the Red Cross, will lecture on "The Girls' Home Surroundings." Movies will be given in the afternoon, showing typical homes, and a visit will be made to the Community Club.

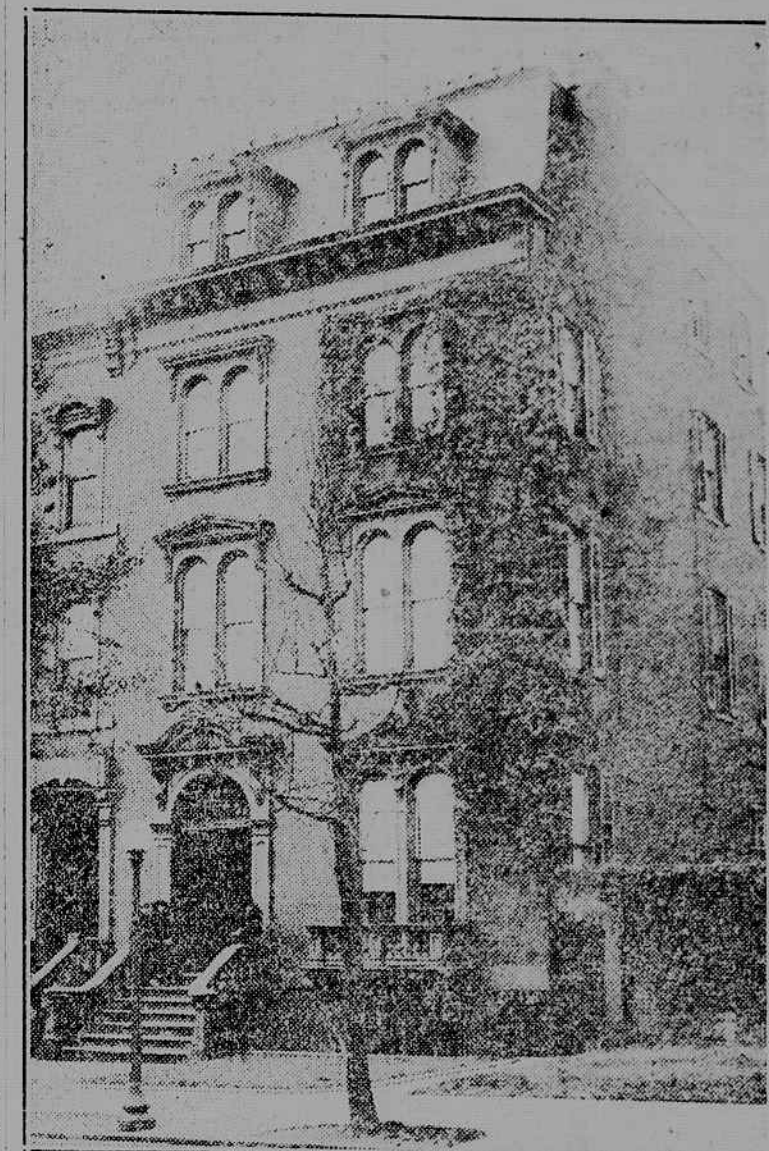
Wednesday, December 3, "The Girls' Amusement" and Settlement Work will be discussed by Miss Virginia Potter, of the League of Women Workers, and Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch, of Greenwich House.

Thursday, December 4, "Some Essentials in Helping Delinquent Girls," by Edwin J. Cooley, chief probation officer of the magistrates' courts; "Social Hygiene," by Dr. Victor Pedersen, of St. Mark's clinic.

Friday, December 5, "The Wayward Girl," by Sister St. John Baptist, and "Religious Approach in the Institution," by Sister Ethelfreda, O. H. N.

Saturday, December 6, Special Field Work.

## The New Home of the Woman's City Club of Washington Was the Temporary White House In President Roosevelt's Administration



## Happenings in the World Of Women's Organizations

### Gamut Club Has Moved to New Quarters—State Federation Adopted Resolution That Psychiatric Institute Be Placed in the Sing Sing Prison

SOME idea of the scope of the social and welfare work of Jewish women in New York may be obtained from the new year book of the New York section of the Council of Jewish Women. This report of the organization for 1919-20 was issued recently.

Americanization and immigration aid is one of the branches of work which has had most attention this year. The council works toward the Americanization of immigrants of its own race. It cooperates with city, state and national agencies for intensive Americanization. Education and legislation are two other important lines of work carried on by the council. The committee on legislation watched and took part in supporting legislation to improve the status of women and children and of the weak and handicapped.

The headquarters of the council is at 71 St. Mark's Place. A community center is supported at 74 St. Mark's Place, which is the center of Americanization work of the council. Membership of the New York division of the council has reached 3,459. Mrs. William D. Spoorberg is president of the council and Mrs. Alexander Kohut is honorary president.

The Oasis Club met last Thursday at the Hotel Commodore. Alin Ben-net addressed the members.

The next meeting of the Daughters of Columbia County will be held December 2. Officers of the club are Mrs. Charles James Come, president; Mrs. Homer E. Fraser, first vice-president; Mrs. George T. Powell, second vice-president; Mrs. Pirie MacDonald, secretary, and Mrs. Charles C. Tough, treasurer.

The exhibition of Industrial Art in Textiles and Costumes at the American Museum of Natural History, which ends Thursday, is a collection to delight all women, whether they be interested in the promotion of American industry and the educational side of the exhibit, or take sheer delight in the printed silks of the fashion show and the cretonnes that demonstrate art in cotton. Tea gowns by Miss Warren and Miss Turner, vie with museum specimens from Siberia and Japan in interest and beauty. "Come and see!"

A Plattsburg woman, Mrs. C. H. North, was responsible for the State Federation of Women's Clubs adopting a resolution recommending that the Psychiatric Institute be established at Sing Sing prison and that the wardenship of the prison be placed under Civil Service.

Mrs. North was a delegate to the convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs in Elmira re-

## State Work For Aliens In New York

Twenty Teachers To Be Chosen Through Civil Service Examination to Unify Welfare Work

### Fifteen Districts Of Americanization

Leaders to Report Their Recommendations to N. Y. State Department

By GERALDINE H. MURRAY

DEFINITE plans for organizing all of New York State to take up Americanization work were completed recently, and actual organization is under way. Americanization councils, headed by executive committees of representatives from civic and community organizations, have been formed in Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo and Troy. The state is divided into fifteen zones, with a director over each, paid by the state and directly responsible to the State Department of Immigrant Education.

The census of 1910 shows that New York State has 597,000 non-English speaking persons within its boundaries, over 400,000 of whom are illiterate and 218,913 of whom are women. A plan of community organization has been evolved for their Americanization by William C. Smith, supervisor, and Clara B. Springstead, assistant supervisor of immigrant education.

### Census of Foreign Born

The program is to start with a community survey, which shall record such things as the attitude of the native and foreign born toward Americanization, the illiteracy and status of citizenship of the members of the community, any data concerning work which has been done, and workers to do it. Then a census of the foreign born will be made in the community. In this connection the State Department announces that its files of the military census are complete, containing the name, age, address and nationality of every foreign-born and illiterate person in the state.

Once these two surveys have been made the department directs Americanization workers to go forward with the actual work at hand. A campaign, aided by various publicity methods, to obtain members of English study classes, the formation of the classes and teaching of them is left largely to the communities.

Twenty teachers, listed by civil service examination as qualified for this special work, are to be appointed by the State Department within a short time to get the work under way. While many communities are engineering the Americanization scheme through their own machinery, there are places which either can not or will not respond. In these the state teachers at large are to function. For the organization of classes in all these districts the State Department will supply organizers. Volunteer workers will be required to take special training and to submit plans and reports.

### All Agencies Called Upon

Agencies not actually coordinated with the Americanization council are to be brought into the work. The school libraries, neighborhood houses and schools themselves are to be made the center of community social life. Factory owners and labor leaders are to be sought to help in the work. Exhibits of foreign art, dances, music and other "gifts of mind, heart and hand" are to be arranged. Information centers, legal aid bureaus and speakers' bureaus are to be established, where different kinds of help for all need and occasion are to be found. Clinics are to be fostered, as well as baby welfare stations; English and interpretation of it in foreign languages are to bring these institutions nearer the foreign-born woman. Public baths are to be made usable. Mothers' clubs with English classes and home-making lessons are to be organized.

These methods are suggested and they are to be carried out under the zone director. Fairly accurate knowledge of the conditions of each zone is already in possession of the State Department.